# GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

*Published Weekly by*

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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*Photograph by J. B. Shackelford*

### A NEW LIGHT ON MONGOLIA

For centuries the nomad Mongolian's life has been relieved by few imported comforts except cotton to pad his coat and brick tea from China. It is easy to understand his interest in such a modern foreign contraption as the flashlight, and his wariness of it (see Bulletin No. 1).

### HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 3, 1922.

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## Outer Mongolia Depends on the Weather

"BORDER incidents" have moved Outer Mongolia from central Asia to the front page. Frontier raids have sent news dispatches from Urga, the capital, to ripple in print through the press of the world.

In a country where road maps are handed out at every filling station and state lines are indicated by markers on almost every highway, one may wonder why boundaries can be subjects for dispute. But in Mongolia the boundaries have not been made so manifest because, for one thing, they can almost be said to vary with the weather.

### Population Moves Up and Down with the Temperature

The dividing line between Mongolia and China, roughly speaking, is the line which separates wild and restless nomad life on unproductive Mongolian plains from settled agricultural domesticity in China on the southeast. A rainy summer permits Chinese to cultivate their little crops of millet and barley farther north than usual; a particularly severe winter starves these farmer outposts of China and drives them away from bleak Mongolian plains. Although border regions are defined in theory, actually nationality is indicated less by boundary than by rainfall.

The Mongolian plateau is a great oval platter tilting down into China's northwest corner, spilling Inner Mongolia over into the political area of the old Celestial Kingdom. The central depression represents the forbidding Gobi desert, bordered by higher grassy steppes which rise to a great mountainous rim jutting into the U.S.S.R. (see map, next page).

On this huge geographical platter, over a million miles square, could be served up France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and the British Isles, or, if you prefer, a half-dozen morsels the size of Texas. For Mongolia is more than one-third as large as the United States.

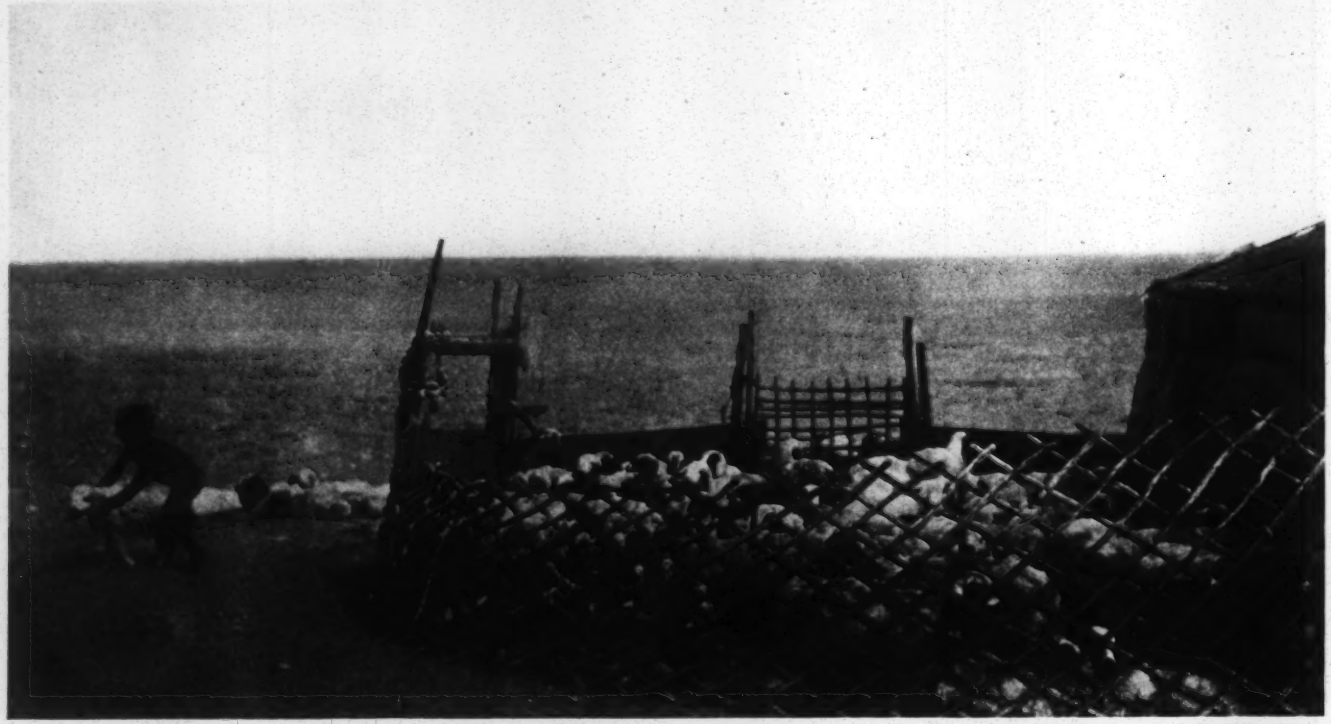
But each of its million square miles contains little more than an average of one human being. It is one of the least populated areas in Asia. The nearby North China plain supports 600 times as many people per square mile, and the difference lies not in the hospitality but in the weather. Population figures, incidentally, are notoriously inaccurate, for roving Mongolians will not stand still long enough to be counted.

### Herds Convert Short Grass into Food for Humans

The absolute and undisputed ruler of Outer Mongolia is Mother Nature, and here she is a more harsh and fickle queen than elsewhere. Summer suns bake the country's rocks to a temperature of 150 degrees, and winter tempests drive the mercury down to 40 below zero. Dust storms and cloudbursts are added "attractions."

Nature puts Outer Mongolia on a slim allowance. Its budget of natural resources includes only grass, scattered and unreliable supplies of water, and a bit of gold, mined mainly north of Urga. Yet the hardy Mongolians contrive to live and in a few cases to amass some wealth in the form of herds and jewelry. They even export to Russia some wool, skins, hides, and furs. Practically their only industries, however, are brick works, a tannery, and a sawmill, for most of their few necessities are produced at home.

The Mongolians are popularly regarded as a crude and primitive people, but



*Photograph by J. B. Shackelford*

**MONGOLIANS BUILD THEIR SHEEPFOLDS ON THE COLLAPSE-AS-YOU-GO PLAN**

**Constantly on the go, the Mongolian has no use for household equipment that cannot be lightly packed on camels for traveling. His collapsible sheepfolds really fold. They are made of wicker, which is brought from the banks of some stream miles away into this treeless land. The *yurt* (right) is made of felt stretched over a similar framework (see Bulletin No. 1).**

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## Where Does the World Get Its Oil?

THE problem of an oil embargo against Italy raises many questions. Prominent among them is, "Where does the world get its oil anyway?" In other words, from which countries would a "no" to Italy be bad news? Petroleum deposits have been found in every continent except Antarctica, but actually a very few nations control the supply of this lifeblood of modern industry.

Three countries produce about 81 per cent of the world's petroleum output—United States, U.S.S.R., and Venezuela. If all three should cut off their oil supplies, many steamships, trucks, automobiles, armored tanks, airplanes, and railroads all over the world would be stopped, as well as industries depending on oil for fuel or lubrication. Great Britain, through her control of oil produced in her dominions and colonies, and in many other countries, also is a powerful factor in the world's oil problem.

### Italy Has Little "Home-Grown" Oil

A general oil embargo would practically threaten Italy's motors with starvation, for Italy, in the entire year of 1934, produced only as much oil as the United States does in about two hours. The Lombard plain of northern Italy has a small oil pool, but even development of that area would scarcely relieve the serious shortage which a few key countries could create.

Almost 99 per cent of the world's oil comes from only twelve countries. Italy is but one of many nations which would have to combine their petroleum resources to make up the other 1 per cent.

While the three leading oil sources are making production history by their thundering progress along the oil trail, four others race after them in a group, although many laps behind—Romania, Iran (Persia), Netherlands Indies, and Mexico. Almost neck and neck, five more follow along: Colombia, Argentina, Peru, India, and Trinidad, which produce less than 1 per cent of the world's annual output each.

The distribution of petroleum seems to show a slight preference for the Western Hemisphere and for the northern side of the Equator. Nevertheless, it is found in such extremes as Iraq, where iron-muscled Kurds work in July heat at 128 degrees in the shade, and north of Point Barrow in Alaska, where frozen clods of oil-soaked earth are burned for coal.

### Oil Found Also Under Water

Water, as well as earth, may lie above petroleum. Venezuela's Lake Maracaibo, black with oil, is studded with derricks which workmen reach by bridges of narrow planks from the shore. The wells are supervised from a floating camp on a barge. The Summerland field of Santa Barbara County, California, extends beyond the shoreline of the Pacific, so that derricks "wade" into the ocean to draw up oil from several hundred feet below sea level.

Petroleum, named "rock oil" by the Greeks, may gush forth from a shaft sunk to its underground reservoir and roar hundreds of feet into the air like an inky geyser, forced up by gas pressure (see illustration, next page), or it may have to be pumped up from depths well over a mile.

The United States leads the world in oil production. Recently a Diamond Jubilee marked the industry's 75th anniversary since Col. Edwin Drake sank the country's first oil well 70 feet into the rich Appalachian field at Titusville, Pennsylvania.

In 1901 the rich Texas oil fields were brought in, starting a branch of the industry which in 1934 produced $360,000,000 worth of oil, more than the combined production of the two next richest areas, Oklahoma and California. The latest spectacular development is that of the Louisiana Gulf Coast, which doubled its production in 1934.

Running second to the United States, the U.S.S.R.'s government-controlled oil production rose in 1934 to 166 million barrels, with acres and acres of oil seepages undeveloped or even unprospected. Just north of the Caspian Sea, the Baku field has been known since the ancient days when priests built temples near its oil and gas sources to impress believers with shrewd tricks of so-called fire-magic. Sakhalin, largely developed as Japanese concessions, produces more oil than all Japan and Formosa.

Venezuela keeps third place at a gait which is amazing, in view of the fact that commercial production began there less than twenty years ago. Petroleum constitutes 75 per cent of the country's exports. Romania, taking fourth place from Iran in 1934, still has undeveloped areas.

Oil fields of Iran and neighboring Iraq have been worked to a slight extent since the days when they were reputed to have supplied Noah with thickened crude oil to make his Ark flood-worthy. International Iraq petroleum interests have constructed a double pipe line



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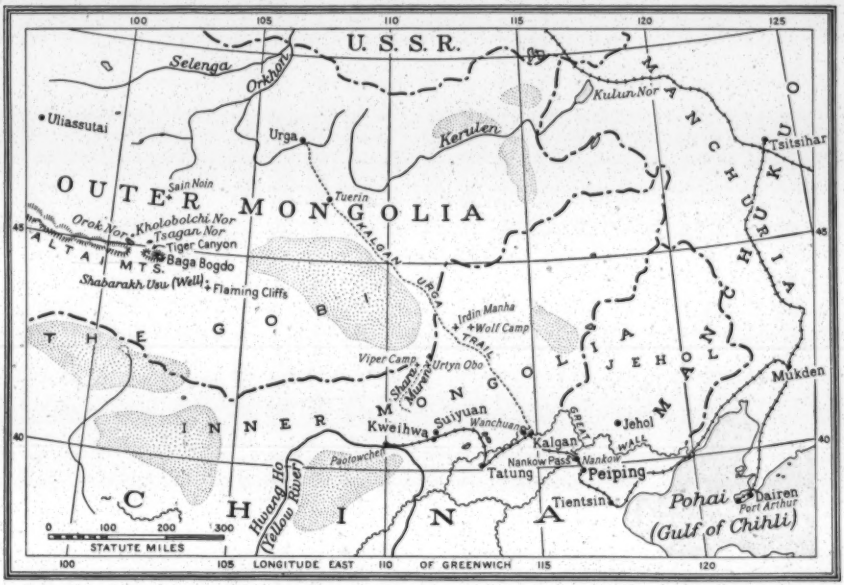
it may be more accurate to consider them a shrewd people cleverly adapted to a harsh country. In an area where nature produces nothing to sustain human life, they have thrived for countless centuries by tending vast herds which convert the short dry grass into milk, cheese, and mutton for strengthening Mongolian muscle. The live stock of the area is believed numerous enough to supply for each man, woman, and child at least one horse, a yak and a half, ten sheep, and a quarter of a camel (see illustration, inside cover).

Small groups of families rove from place to place over the grassy steppes, settling down in their tents of felt only as long as pasturage lasts, then moving restlessly on. Superb horsemanship is their reward for perpetual journeying; or it may be due, as some hint, to the fact that shoes are too uncomfortable for walking.

Outer Mongolia still teems with the fierce restlessness and endurance which drove Mongol hordes to conquer half the known world under Genghis Khan seven centuries ago. Now the legendary Mongol Empire has shrunk to the Mongolian People's Republic in Outer Mongolia. This Soviet-type government, clipped from China only about 30 years ago, has its capital at Urga, a city of 100,000. The most important center of population in the country, it is peopled largely by merchants, probably more Chinese and Russian than Mongolian. It is also called Ulan Bator Khoto, "The Town of the Red Heroes."

Note: Additional photographs and information about Mongolia can be found in the following: "Exploration in the Gobi Desert," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1933; "From Mediterranean to Yellow Sea by Motor," November, 1932; "Desert Road to Turkestan," June, 1929; "The World's Greatest Overland Explorer," November, 1928; "By Coolie and Caravan Across Central Asia," October, 1927; "The Road to Wang Ye Fu," February, 1926; "In the Land of Kublai Khan (color insert)," May, 1922; and "People of the Wilderness," May, 1921.

**Bulletin No. 1, March 9, 1936.**




*Drawn by Newman Bumstead*

**OUTER MONGOLIA IS DESERT BUT NOT DESERTED**

**With the Gobi desert as its outstanding feature, Outer Mongolia nevertheless is crossed by age-old caravan routes and inhabited by hardy nomads. Although Mongolian influence and characteristics have spread throughout the racial group which includes Chinese, Japanese, Tatars, Burmese, Tamuls, Turks, and the Finns, Outer Mongolia is the last stronghold of the true Mongolian tribes. Its location makes it a matter of interest to its neighbors—China, Manchutikuo (Manchukuo), Japan, and the U.S.S.R.**

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## Easter Island Baffles More Expeditions

THE second expedition within the past few months has returned from Easter Island—baffled. This little island 2,000 miles west of Chile is still the Sphinx of the sea, for it has not surrendered its secret. What strange people lived there and labored over its mysterious monuments, perhaps a thousand years ago? Why did they disappear so suddenly and so completely? The expeditions, from New York and from Chile, still cannot explain.

Since Chile declared Easter Island a national monument for protection from curio hunters, statues cannot be removed. So a faithful copy of one has recently been set up in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Easter Island is the easternmost home of the Polynesian race. Yet it is in no other way comparable to other islands of the South Seas except that it is of volcanic origin.

### Dotted with Inactive Volcanoes

A bleak little triangle about 50 square miles in area, it has no lush forests and no palm-fringed coasts. Its surface is pitted with volcanoes that long ago stopped pouring molten lava over their rims. The lower portion of the island is composed of sheets of lava, which now are in process of disintegration. Walking over these lower areas is extremely tiresome, and in places almost impossible; even riding is a very slow procedure. The surfaces of the mountain sides and hills are generally smooth, since they are formed of fine volcanic ash. Both the lowlands and highlands are covered with grass.

The island got its name from the fact that a navigator from the Netherlands, Admiral Jacob Roggeveen, landed there on Easter Day in 1722.

Lying off the usual shipping routes of the South Pacific, Easter Island has never been a tourist center. A few shipwrecked men have found it a haven, and a Chilean company has used it for cattle raising. Traders touch it occasionally. But its chief lure lies in its statues, five or six hundred huge monuments carved from lava, whose origin has baffled archeologists and historians since the island's discovery.

In open fields, in quarries, in volcanic craters, and along the edge of the sea, these grotesque images are to be found (see illustration, next page). Some stand as they were placed by the natives, no one knows when. Others have fallen on their sides or backs, and still others now are face downward or buried in volcanic ash. While they differ in size, they are similar in shape, usually representing half-length human figures with hands meeting in front of the bodies. Once they may have adorned stone tombs of deceased islanders, but only a few of the tombs are found.

### Many Statues Remain Unfinished

There are statues from three to more than 70 feet high, but most of them are 12 to 20 feet. Some weigh many tons. Visitors wonder how these heavy statues were transported to their positions, sometimes miles from quarries.

In one quarry, scores of images may be seen in various stages of completion. In some cases they are completely carved but have not been cut away from their bases. Early visitors to the island found stone tools strewn about the quarry as though workmen stopped suddenly and never returned to complete their work. Why, no one knows. Script-covered wooden panels have been found, but they have failed to yield the secret of the island's past. The inhabitants, only a hundred

leading from Kirkuk to modern storage tanks at the British port, Haifa, and the French terminal, Tripoli, Syria.

The Netherlands has been developing with increasing success the petroleum resources of the East India islands of Sumatra, Java, Madoera, Ceram, and Borneo, where a number of fields were opened as early as 1900. These islands still surpass Mexico in production. The Mexican prospector's paradise, however, is producing only about 12 per cent of its capacity because of difficulty in storage, refining, and transportation (see illustration, below).

Dark horses in the present oil race are prospective fields whose status is uncertain because investigations are incomplete. Australia, Mozambique, Madagascar, and England have areas which are considered favorable for petroleum production. Germany is said to have tapped new resources within the past year. Albania's petroleum resources, while not now commercially productive, are reported under consideration for extensive development by Italy.

Note: Teachers and students preparing projects on oil should consult the following issues of the *National Geographic Magazine*, which contain numerous photographs of oil wells, pumps, derricks, pipe lines, refineries, etc.: "Northern California at Work," March, 1936; "Penn's Land of Modern Miracles," July, 1935; "Southern California at Work," November, 1934; "The Spell of Romania" and "Changing Palestine," April, 1934; "New York—An Empire within a Republic," November, 1933; "Life on the Argentine Pampa," October, 1933; "New Jersey Now!" May, 1933; "Air Adventures in Peru," January, 1933; "The Historic City of Brotherly Love," December, 1932; "Colorado, a Barrier That Became a Goal," July, 1932; "Illinois, Crossroads of the Continent," May, 1931; "Louisiana, Land of Perpetual Romance," April, 1930; "Among the Hill Tribes of Sumatra," February, 1930; "The World's Greatest Overland Explorer (Marco Polo)," November, 1928; "So Big Texas," June, 1928; "Seeing America with Lindbergh," January, 1928; "The Non-Stop Flight Across America," July, 1924; "Where the World Gets Its Oil," February, 1920; and "Billions of Barrels of Oil Locked Up in Rocks," February, 1918.

**Bulletin No. 2, March 9, 1936.**

*Photograph from Mexican Petroleum Company*

**MEXICO WRITES HISTORY IN OIL**

**Called "the world's greatest gusher," the Cerro Azul No. 4 in Mexico shot forth a stream of oil higher than the Washington Monument, at the rate of three barrels a second. More than a million barrels of oil sprayed over the countryside before engineers could cap the well and divert the oil into pipes.**

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## Acapulco, Mexico's Rip van Winkle Port, Wakes Up

"ALL off for Acapulco!" Wafted over the water from an arriving ship, this is welcome music to Acapulcan ears. Gateway for galleons from the Orient 300 years ago, but almost ignored in modern times, Mexico's Rip van Winkle port now is waking to renewed activity. The largest liners plying between New York and California have started calling there to drop tourists for Mexico City.

Conveniently located below the elbow bend of Mexico's Pacific coast in the State of Guerrero, sleepy Acapulco has one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Yet it has drowsed through a couple of centuries as a quiet little tropical town simmering in the sun, in the bowl of lofty mountains that drop their almost sheer walls around emerald Acapulco Bay.

### Heat "Like Hot Fly-Paper"

Around the sandy horseshoe beach, the town of 5,000 spreads a crescent of pastel-colored adobe cubicles, topped by tiny patches of red tile roofs and occasional green clumps of coconut palms. A few buildings, taller or broader, stand out from the mass of one-storied dwellings—church, town hall, and jail, covered market building, and a sprinkling of consulates and hotels. Little cotton mills, and soap and oil factories, operated intermittently, show that Acapulco once had industrial ambitions. The narrow winding streets are rarely crowded. Heat makes the air sticky, "like hot fly-paper," but visitors endure the climate to enjoy the town's tropical beauty.

Behind it rise the steep, cactus-covered Sierra Madres, which have throttled Acapulco's progress like choking fingers. There is no railroad here to the interior. Less perfect harbors, such as Mazatlán and Manzanillo, have boomed because each has this advantage. So Acapulco has dreamed, "When the railroad reaches here . . .," and meanwhile lapsed into a long siesta.

A few years ago a modern highway was completed from Acapulco to Mexico, D. F., nearly 300 miles away. Automobiles and buses now spin along the new route, crossing and recrossing the old "Camino Real," which was so difficult as to be called a "good road for birds." Vacationists now sail to Acapulco, motor via picturesque Tasco and Cuernavaca to Mexico, D. F., and return to the United States by rail.

Cortés used its magnificent harbor as a base in 1531, sending two brigantines on a voyage of exploration into the Gulf of California. But they reported no harbor equal to Acapulco's oval bay, nearly two miles wide. A hilly half-mile-wide peninsula between bay and ocean forms a natural breakwater, offering about four square miles of placid, almost land-locked shelter within earshot of Pacific breakers pounding against the rocky headlands outside.

### Its Riches Lured Traders and Pirates

Soon the Aztec name for the settlement—Acapulco, "place where the reeds abound"—was borne on trade winds around the world. Galleons from the Far East brought fragrant cargoes of gums and spice, of dark cotton prints and rice from India, rich brocaded silks from Japan, exquisite porcelains from China. Occasional slavers discharged cargoes of negroes to work nearby sugar plantations.

Export of silver bullion and coins from Acapulco originated the strange custom, still existing, of calling *pesos,* often made in China and stamped "República de Mexico," "Mexican dollars."

or two, clustered in a village on the western side of the island, have their versions of Easter Island's history, but these are often too fantastic to be credible. The natives know cattle raising, their only industry, but the habits of their forbears is unknown to them.

### A Lobster Was Said to Have Caused Downfall

A story is told by the islanders to throw some light on the desertion of an Easter Island quarry. It is said that an old woman living on the southern corner of the mountain in which the quarry was located was a cook to the image-makers. She was an outstanding person in the quarry establishment. By supernatural power she moved the statues at her will. While she was away from the quarry, the workmen obtained a fine lobster. They consumed it and saved none for her. They forgot to conceal the remains. When she returned and found she had been left out of the feast, she arose in her wrath and told the images to fall down, thus bringing the work to a standstill.

Note: Brief additional references to Easter Island and its strange stone images will be found in the following: "The Columbus of the Pacific (Captain James Cook)," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1927; "The Romance of Science in Polynesia," October, 1925; "Sailing the Seven Seas in the Interest of Science," December, 1922; "A Longitudinal Journey Through Chile," September, 1922; and "The Mystery of Easter Island," December, 1921.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS; "Easter Island, Home of Mysterious Stone Images," week of February 19, 1934.

**Bulletin No. 3, March 9, 1936.**

*Photograph from Routledge Expedition*

**SPHINX-LIKE FACES FROM THE PAST**

**Who? How? Why? When? These are some of the questions asked about the carving of these giant faces from lava rock on Easter Island. But answers are far fewer than questions. One theory explains that the makers were destroyed by earthquake and volcanic action, submerging a large island of which Easter Island is only the mysterious remnant.**

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## The Sealyham Terrier, New Prince of Pups

PRETTY they never did call him. "Comical little mutt . . . regular plowhorse of a pup . . . built like a rowboat . . ." were the whispers of observers in Madison Square Garden. But he plowed his way up to the top, and a Sealyham terrier was awarded first place in the 1936 Westminster Kennel Club Show in New York City (see illustration, next page).

This would have been impossible in the Club's first annual show sixty years ago, because there weren't any Sealyhams. This breed of dog is distinctly modern; in fact, it is a product of the machine age, custom-built for power, performance, and efficiency. Like stream-lined trains, however, its strength is almost overlooked in its growing popularity and stylishness.

### Struts with Stylish Ladies, Romps with Boys

Many debutantes attending the dog show decided to acquire a Sealyham as the perfect accessory for a new spring walking suit. But the Sealyham, while temporarily a fad, is always a dog and particularly happy to be a boy's dog. No doubt, the most pampered prize-winner would swap his entire collection of rosettes and cups for a good rough cross-country romp.

For the Sealyham, though small, is built for action and not for laps. His lines resemble those of a high-powered racing car—underslung body close to the ground, blunt head, and powerful little round legs. With this businesslike exterior, he is, nevertheless, all play at heart. His wiry coat is usually white, but he has the terrier talent for finding mud and dirt to frolic in. Light brown markings over ears and eyes may soon be matched elsewhere by splotches gaily acquired.

Like the finest human comedians, the Sealyham has serious eyes, large ovals of brown gazing solemnly through a tousled fringe of hair, seemingly deepset under shaggy eyebrows. Another distinctive feature is his Roman nose, definitely arched instead of being straight or concave like those of most other dogs. His round ears flop over and fit neatly against his head.

When all dressed up to appear in a dog show, the Sealyham terrier is "plucked," or trimmed, to appear even more decidedly angular than ever. His jaunty little goatee makes the profile of his head look like an almost perfect rectangle. For him the comforts of home, when no show is in the offing, include a tousled untrimmed coat and leeway to gain as much weight as he likes—to weigh as much as 25 or 28 pounds instead of the regulation 20 or 21.

### Canine Prince from Wales

Both in and out of shows he is active without being nervous, frolicsome but not frivolous, jolly even to the point of boisterousness. He learns more easily to be a watch dog than to be a sleeping one, and his natural clowning is readily improved with tricks.

The old nursery rhyme, "Taffy was a Welshman," applies to the Sealyham terrier, for he is a recent immigrant from Wales. His name comes from an estate near Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire, a western county of Wales.

Beginning about 1848, the breed was developed by an eccentric old sportsman and retired soldier, Captain Tucker-Edwardes, to hunt out otters and badgers along the little Sealy river, probably named for the "seals" or tracks of otters along its banks. Interested more in results than in renown, the old captain left no record of his early breeding experiments, so that rumor and theory alone can describe the

From Acapulco, strings of burros carried goods from the Orient inland over the tortuous, rocky "Camino Real," a brigand infested mountain trail to Mexico, D. F., and thence to Veracruz for reshipment to Spain. Buccaneers heard of Acapulco's wealth, and inevitably the town was sacked by pirates and its ships captured when leaving the harbor.

There are only two seasons in Acapulco, both hot—steaming rainy summer and long parched winter. To "air-condition" the town, an artificial cut was made through hills of the peninsula shielding it from the sea, and this "Abra de San Nicolas" admits cooling westerly sea breezes. Many homes are built facing west.

Acapulco has recently become a fashionable resort for Mexicans, who motor down for a tropical holiday. Sportsmen fish for the fierce giant ray, or hunt in nearby lagoons and marshes for wild duck. Moonlight bathing is becoming a regular attraction. Glass-bottomed motor boats reveal tropical submarine life—lumbering turtles and polychrome fishes. Drinking water is piped down from mountain springs.

Sometimes Acapulco's normal population of about 5,000 leaps temporarily to ten, twenty, even thirty thousand for a holiday, such as the first week of May. Then people flock to the fiesta to see ancient Aztec dances, cock-fights, regattas, and always fireworks.

Note: Additional information about Acapulco and the State of Guerrero, Mexico, can be found in the following: "Travels with a Donkey in Mexico," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1934; "Pieces of Silver," September, 1933; "North America's Oldest Metropolis," July, 1930; "Along the Old Spanish Road in Mexico," March, 1923; "Adventuring Down the West Coast of Mexico," November, 1922; and "The Luster of Ancient Mexico," July, 1916.

**Bulletin No. 4, March 9, 1936.**

*Photograph by Albert T. Luscher*

**ACAPULCO'S PIRATE-HAUNTED HARBOR, NOW "MENACED" BY PROSPERITY**

**The grim gray fort of San Diego, whose massive walls appear at the right, protects the horseshoe harbor where Oriental riches bound for Spain were once transferred from deck to donkey. Native Acapulcans are descendants of ancient Aztecs, but strains of Chinese, Polynesian, and negro blood in the population are reminders of Acapulco's past as a cosmopolitan seaport.**

origin of the Sealyham terrier. Wanting a dog with short legs to crawl into otter holes, yet fast enough to run with horses and hounds over rocky country, he is said to have crossed the Fox terrier with the Dandie Dinmont, and perhaps introduced a strain of the Daschund-like French Basset hound. The new type of dog was stocky, shaggy, and game enough for a long run and hard claw-to-claw fight, but its reddish-brown coat confused other dogs into attacking it for a fox. Then Captain Tucker-Edwardes crossed it with the Bull terrier, and obtained for it a white coat with markings in shades of light brown.

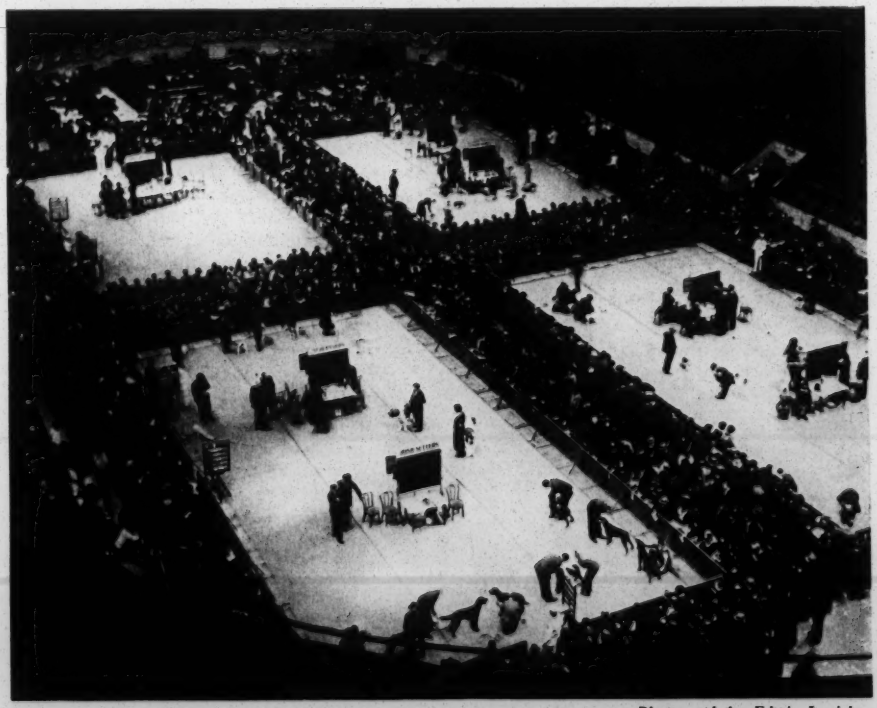
Pictures of Sealyhams for the past thirty years show that the gallant little puppy Prince of Wales is growing sturdier and stockier year by year. His thick round legs seem to have worn down to nubs, almost to have been docked as short as his tail. His strong jaw grows squarer; his Roman nose arches higher and his deep chest sags deeper; his head resembles more than ever the working end of a mallet.

But one thing has not changed. The wagging tail of a pleased Sealyham is still a perpetual motion machine.

Note: See "Man's Oldest Ally, the Dog," in the February, 1936, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*. With this article *The Geographic* begins a new series of dogs of the world, with paintings by Edward Herbert Miner. See "Mankind's Best Friend," March, 1919.

The "Book of Dogs" will be sent for $1.00, postpaid, to the United States and its possessions. Write for the pamphlet describing this and other books, pictures, and maps published by The Society.

**Bulletin No. 5, March 9, 1936.**



*Photograph by Edwin Levick*

**CORONATION OF A CANINE KING**

**Annually the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show in Madison Square Garden, New York City, selects the best dog in each class, then merges the four individual rings into one and chooses the "best dog in the show." This year first prize was awarded to a Sealyham terrier.**